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REMEMBER  
"MOZLE"  
CIGARETTES



# The Industrial Crisis

AN EXPLANATION OF ITS SOURCE  
AND MECHANISM.

Rising above the song of "Unprecedented Prosperity," that is being sung by the capitalist press of the land, are ominous sounds that betoken an approaching storm. That even in the minds of capitalists doubts and misgivings are arising as to the permanency of "the boom," is shown by the recent utterances of J. J. Hill, the railway magnate. He thinks that there has been too much speculation and says that a readjustment of business conditions is imperative but just how or what will be the outcome he does not know.

J. J. Hill is acknowledged as one of the great captains of modern industry—captains without whom we are told society would go to the dogs. And yet this captain stands as appalled and helpless before the sign of the approaching crisis as the naked savage does before the portents of the approaching hurricane.

But it is not only the misgivings of a Hill that betoken approaching dangers. The spectre of uncertainty is hovering everywhere. From Russia, England, Germany, South Africa, the Philippines comes word of widespread distress—the number out of work increasing while starvation and disease stalk abroad. In order to divert attention from conditions at home England and Germany are making demonstrations against Venezuela with the tacit consent of the United States which is also in need of some such affair to distract attention from problems at home.

Wall street is shivering with anxiety. The recent blind confidence is giving way to an equally blind fear and a general collapse may ensue.

Just as despite the thunder and lightning the storm may pass over, so at this time the crash may not come. The countries mentioned may be "getting it first." However, when it does reach here the outbreak will be all the more terrible as it will have gathered force.

While the collective wisdom of the capitalist class stands aghast at the crisis, the socialist on the other hand knows the source and the mechanism of the industrial crisis and that under capitalism they are and must continue to be a permanent feature of the system.

This convulsion of the world's markets arises from overproduction which in turn is due to the planlessness of the modern system of production. It must be remembered that under the capitalist system production is carried on not to satisfy the wants of society, but for the profit of the few who own the land and the machinery without which modern production is impossible.

Overproduction, in the sense that more is produced than is needed, may occur under any system. But when the producers produce for the satisfaction of their own wants this was not an evil but a benefit. In times gone by if a farmer raised more grain than he needed he stored the surplus against poorer years. At worst it could but spoil.

**Source of the Crisis.**  
Under the methods of to-day no one produces for himself, but for sale, and he in turn must buy what he needs. There is to-day no plan in production. Each manufacturer "estimates" the likely demand for his goods. In the first stages of production for sale, the manufacturer could know his market, which was a local one.

All this takes on a different aspect with the appearance of commerce upon the stage of the world's history. Under its influence, production for self-consumption is crowded to the rear; the individual producers of goods for sale, and to a greater extent the dealers, are thrown for their support upon the sale of their goods, and what is most important, upon their quick sale. A delay in the sale of a commodity, and worse yet, the prevention of the sale, now becomes disastrous to its owner; it may even cause his ruin. Together with this condition of things, the danger of a

block in the wheels of commerce grows apace.

Modern transportation and transmission of intelligence extends the market, into which all manufacturers crowd their goods. As soon as there is a great demand for a commodity in any market it flows there until the market is glutted. Prices tumble and if the overstocking is excessive the consequent losses of the merchants may become so heavy that they cannot meet their liabilities and they fail.

In the day of small production the extent and intensity of crises could be limited. It was not then possible to increase rapidly the total amount of wealth at any one place. Small industry is not capable of any considerable extension; it cannot be extended by the employment of a larger number of workmen. Under ordinary circumstances, it employs all the members of a community that are able to work. It could be extended only by making heavier the burden of toil borne by the worker—lengthening his hours of work, depriving him of holidays, etc.; but in the "good old days" the independent mechanic and farmer, who were not yet crowded by the competition of large production, did not hanker after this sort of thing; and finally even if they submitted to such imposition, it made little difference to production—the productivity of labor was trifling.

This changes with the rise of capitalist large production. It develops means that enable commerce to swamp any market; it expands the separate markets into a world's market, multiplies the number of the middlemen between the producer and the consumer, it enables production to respond to every call, and extends and increases with leaps and bounds.

To-day the fact that workmen are wholly subject to the capitalist—that he can virtually at will, lengthen their hours of work, suspend their Sundays, and eat into their night rest—enables him to increase production at a rapid pace. One single hour of overwork means, with the present productivity of labor, an increase of production immensely larger than in the days of manufacture. To-day, the capitalist is in a condition to extend his concern upon short notice. Thanks to credit, capital has become a very elastic quantity. A brisk trade increases confidence, draws money out, and shortens the time requisite for its circulation. But most important of all: capital has permanently at its disposal a large reserve army of workmen—the unemployed. The capitalist is thus able at any time to expand his establishment, to employ additional workmen, to increase his production rapidly, and to profit to the utmost by every favorable opportunity.

Under the rule of large production industrial capital steps ever more to the front, and takes control of the whole capitalist mechanism. But with whole capitalist production in the circle of capitalist production itself, special branches of industry take the lead, as for instance, the iron and spinning industries. The moment any of these receives a special impetus—be it through the opening of new markets in China, or the undertaking of extensive railroad lines—taking of extensive railroad lines—not only does it expand rapidly, but it imparts the impetus it has received to the whole body economic.

Other capitalists enlarge their establishments, start new ones, increase the consumption of raw and subsidiary materials new hands are taken on; and, simultaneously with all these, rent, profits, and wages go up. The demand increases for all sorts of goods; all sorts of industries begin to feel the industrial prosperity; and this finally becomes general. At such times it looks as if every undertaking must prosper; confidence becomes blind; credit grows boundless; whoever has a share of the increasing profits and rent seeks to turn a portion thereof into capital. Industrial giddiness takes possession of one and all.

**The Crash Comes.**  
In the midst of all this production has increased prodigiously, and the

originally increased demand in the market has been satisfied. But production does not stop. In the meantime, the disposal of the increased quantity of goods becomes ever more difficult, and grows slower; the stores fill up; yet the hurly-burly goes on. Then comes the moment when one of the mercantile establishments must pay for the goods which were received from the manufacturer months before. The goods are yet unsold; the creditor has the goods but no money; he cannot meet his obligations, and fails. Next comes the turn of the manufacturer; he also has contracted debts that fell due; as his debtor cannot pay him, he, too, is done for. Thus one bankruptcy follows another; the panic grows general and the crash is on.

At such times the whole industrial mechanism is shaken to its very center. Misfortune overtakes not the fraudulent concerns alone, but also all those which in ordinary times managed to keep their heads above water. At such seasons, the knocking out of the small farmers, small producers, small dealers, and small capitalists goes rapidly. Nor is it the small affairs alone that are swept overboard; many a big concern goes along. Those among the large capitalists who survive derive a rich booty. During a crisis two important things take place: first, the winding up of the small producers, secondly, the concentration of production in fewer hands, and thereby the promotion of the accumulation of large fortunes.

As few, if any, can tell whether they will survive the crisis, all the horrors of the modern system of production are then experienced in an intensified degree; the uncertainty of a livelihood, want, prostitution, and crime reach at such times alarming proportions. Thousands perish with hunger and cold—wonderful to say, because they have produced too much clothing, food, and other wealth! It is at such seasons that the fact becomes most glaring that the modern productive powers are becoming more and more irreconcilable with the system of production for sale, and that private ownership in the means of production is growing into a greater and greater curse for everybody—first for the class of the property-holders themselves.

**Trust Does Not Abolish the Crisis.**  
With the increased concentration of all wealth into fewer and fewer hands, aided greatly by previous crises, the crisis has ceased to be a "periodical occurrence" in the strict sense in which it was so before. Not long ago, one-quarter of the failures that now occur every year would have created public consternation; to-day, a much more swollen and ever-swelling register of bankruptcies passes unnoticed by the public.

It is probably owing to this circumstance, to wit, that the phenomenon of the crisis has ceased to be "periodical," that such uncritical, feather-brained political economists have declared the trust would do away with the crisis. This is false.

The regulation of production by large syndicates or trusts presupposes above all things their control of ALL branches of industry and the organization of these upon an international basis in ALL countries over which the capitalist system of production stretches itself. International trusts are difficult to organize, and more difficult to hold together. More than forty years ago, Karl Marx pointed out that not only does competition promote monopoly, but monopoly promotes competition.

The larger the profits of a trust, the greater is the danger of an outstanding and powerful capitalist setting up a competing concern to pluck some of the profits himself, and, furthermore, the more business prospers, the greater is the temptation of every member of the trust concern to escape the restrictions imposed by the trust, and to withdraw from it. When prices go down, the anxiety for trustification is

great; when prices go up, every producer strives to improve the opportunity to his utmost, and to throw upon the market as many goods as possible. But this has its limits, and a point is finally reached when the Trust becomes permanent.

The Trust will in most cases fail to check overproduction, the principal mission of the trust is not to check it, but to shift its evil consequences from the shoulders of the capitalists upon those of the workmen and consumers. It is intended to aid the large capitalists in weathering the storm of the crisis; temporarily to restrict production; to discharge workmen, and cut down expenses all along the line, without considerably affecting profits. Within the boundaries of one country, the difficulties that beset the formation and preservation of the trust are very considerably lessened; the trust can and does flourish there; it is different, however, with an international trust.

**International Trust Cannot Abolish It.**  
But let it be assumed that eventually the leading industries shall have been successfully organized into international trusts, under such strict discipline that they will resist the disallowing effect of good times. What were then the result? Competition among capitalists would be removed only one side. The more completely competition disappears among the producers in one and the same branch of industry, all the greater becomes the antagonism between them and the producers of other commodities who depend upon the products of the trust. In the measure in which hostilities cease between the producers engaged in the same branch of industry, they become bitterer between the producers and the consumers.

It so happens, however, that every producer is also a consumer. The cotton mill owner, for instance, is a consumer, apart from his private and personal needs, of cotton, coal, machinery, oil and the other requisites of a cotton mill. In short, complete international trustification would cause the capitalist class to be divided, no longer into separate individuals, but into hostile camps, who would wage war to the knife against one another.

To-day every single capitalist is eager to produce as much as possible, to throw upon the market all the goods he can, because, other things being equal, the more goods, the more profit; only his estimate of the capacity of the market and his own capacity to enlarge his capital limit the extent to which he will produce. On the other hand, when the system of trusts shall have become general we shall not then find a better regulation of production and with that, a discontinuance of the crisis, as some whitewashers of our present social order would make us believe; what we shall find is the general eagerness of each separate trust to produce as little as possible, because the smaller the supply the higher the price. The practice, formerly, and even to-day not infrequently resorted to by merchants, of destroying a portion of their goods when the market is overstocked, with the view of securing profitable prices for the rest, would then, in a manner, become general.

It is evident, however, that society could not then continue to exist. If every trust strains for underproduction, all others would strain to force those trusts whose products they need into a state of overproduction. The ways of doing this would be many. The simplest would be for a trust to retrench its own consumption more than the other trust retrenches its production; another way would be to call upon science to supply the want of the article whose production is trustified and retrenched; still a third would be for the trust concerns whose consumption is thus affected to undertake themselves to produce what they need.

Imagine that the copper mines are trustified, that the production of copper is thereby reduced, and that prices are run up. What would be the result? Among those producers whose busi-

ness uses up copper, some will close down and await better times; others will go in search of some other metal that may take the place of copper, and still others will themselves purchase copper mines or promote their sales, and thereby free themselves from dependence upon the "copper ring." The end of all this is the bursting of the trust and its bankruptcy, and then we have another crisis.

The trust does not abolish the crisis. The only influence it would have in that direction would be to give the crisis another form—but not a better one. Bankruptcies would not be at end; the only difference would be that they would extend their spheres; they would not fall upon the capitalists separately, but upon whole sets of them at once, and with them, of course, ruin the large mass whose existence is dependent upon them. Accordingly, the trust cannot do away with the crisis; what, on the contrary, it can do is to bring on such short crises as will be more devastating than anything mankind has yet experienced.

Only when that point should have been reached that all trusts are joined into one, and that the whole machinery of production of all capitalist nations is concentrated into one single hand, namely, only when private property in the means of production shall have virtually come to an end, only then could the trust have for its effect the abolition of the crisis. But, contrarily, from a certain stage on in the industrial development, the crisis, either in the "periodical" or present "permanent," or in some other and more aggravated form, is inevitable, so long as private property continues in the means of production. It is simply impossible to remove the shadows cast by private property in the instruments of production, and yet to preserve the thing itself.

## CAPITALISM AND CRIME.

Near a coal yard, situated in South Brooklyn an interesting sight offers itself to the pedestrian. A crowd of ragged boys are watching every wagon that turns into Hamilton street, anxiously striving to obtain a few pieces of those valuable black diamonds, valuable indeed they are. Equipped with shovels, bags, small pails, they run after every wagon, some trying to climb up at the back, and, in this way, to throw some coal upon the pavement, while others are busy gathering the booty.

This is an instance of the many cases that are to be seen everywhere. Thus the instinct to commit theft and crime is fostered in the little boys who ought to be receiving a proper education and taught to be honest; yet this system of wholesale robbery on the part of capitalist forces society to rob and plunder in self-defence. And when the poverty-stricken poor resort to crime they are instantly hanged before the law that the big thieves have made. When the workers restrain from a physical uprising and resort to a strike in order to prevent being robbed by the capitalists, then, again, the upholders of this system, a la Baer, will call upon the powers of state to protect the robbing class while robbing the robbed.

Crime is begun from above and penetrates society to the very bottom. Peculiar it is, though, that these very men who have branded themselves before the entire nation and the world as liars, by giving false statement to the coal court, will use the most brilliant eloquence to cloak their crime in splendor while the suffering poor (who do not exist, only around Christmas when the charitable institutions appeal for contributions!) are made to carry the entire burden of this robbery.

What could not have been done in a case like this if a few congressional candidates of the Socialist Labor Party were elected, or if the powers of the State were kept by the workmen and not given to the capitalists?

Speed the day of the Socialist victory.

J. H.

New York.

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of capitalists or a large community of rate-paying capitalists. The political power must be controlled by the working class and the commodity character of labor-power abolished before municipal ownership will benefit the workers.

## Trade Unionism.

It is necessary for the wage-working class to organize. Not only must the workers, it is necessary to organize box, but the workers of each trade require to be united in trade organizations.

As the Socialist Labor Party proposes that the industries are to be managed by, and for the benefit of, the workers, it is necessary to organize the workers of the different trades in order to carry out the Socialist programme. With that in view the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance has been formed. The old trade unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the Knights of Labor are based on the following principles:

1. That the material interest of the capitalist class and the wage-working class is identical.
2. No politics in the union.
3. Fight capital with capital through the boycott and strike, on the economic field only.
4. There is an aristocracy of labor.

The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance takes issue with the old trade unions on those points. It claims:

1. That Capitalists and Wage-Workers have Antagonistic Interests.

The material interests of the capitalist class and the wage-working class are diametrically opposed to each other. That is proven by the existence of a union for the very purpose of defence against the capitalist class. It is not to the interest of the capitalists to increase wages, for thereby profits would be lessened. It is not to the interest of the capitalists to reduce the hours of labor for thereby, too, profits would be lessened. It is not to the interest of capitalists to spend money for sanitary improvements to factories, for thereby, also, profits would be lessened. Nor is it to the interest of the capitalist to provide every man with work, because it is by means of the unemployed that the remaining workers are kept in subjection. Those who are at work are obedient and energetic in proportion to the unemployed ready to supplant them.

It is to the interest of the capitalist class to keep labor-power, a commodity, to keep the wage-system in existence to retain private ownership of the means of production. It is to the interest of the wage-workers to free labor-power from being a commodity, to abolish the wage-system, to establish collective ownership of the means of production. The interests of the capitalist class and the wage-working class are therefore antagonistic.

## 2. Politics in the Union.

We must have strictly working class politics in the union for the same reason that we must have strictly working class economics. Labor-power will remain a commodity, and its possessor will receive only a wage—a bare subsistence—as long as the political parties of capitalism, Liberal or Conservative, control the political powers of the country. As long as representatives of capitalism are elected, as long as the political parties of capitalism are in control, the police, the judiciary, and the militia, the powers of the country, will be used to subdue the wage-workers. Those fakir leaders of the old trade unions, who claim that the interests of capitalists and wage-workers are identical, and who appear on the platform of Liberal and Conservative parties, and who urge the working class to vote for representatives of the capitalist class, yet who cry, "No politics in the Union," are simply labor Judases. They betray

labor to the power that crucifies it. Their reward is an occasional fat political job.

3. Capital cannot be fought with Capital by the Working Class. It must use the Ballot.

The money in the treasury of the union is not capital. The word "capital" is a term used in the science of economics and has a fixed meaning. It means "wealth that is used for the purpose of exploiting the wage-working class." If a capitalist enters a restaurant and buys a meal, it cannot be sensibly said that he is "investing capital." But if he buys a bakery where wage-workers are employed from whose labor he is able to reap a profit, then he "invests capital." The union funds are never large enough to make such an investment, and consequently those funds are not capital. It is impossible for the working class to save a sum large enough to be decently termed "capital." In the United States, where wages are at least as high as in Canada, the working class receives only 17 cents out of every \$1 of wealth that it produces. After house rent is paid, and food and clothing is purchased, how much is left out of which to save? As a rule, nothing. But, out of the 83 cents withheld from the workers, the capitalist class can save more than the entire sum that the workers receive. The working class cannot save capital. They cannot fight capital with capital. They have only too often been starved into submission.

Let us have a union based on the principles of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance that will have a fund and be ready to defend its members and rights it now possesses but which will, also, at every opportunity, use the ballot—preferring it to the strike.

## 4. There is no Aristocracy of Labor.

It is true that there are very poorly-paid workers and others more highly-paid—there are skilled workers and unskilled workers. But one kind of work is as necessary as another kind of work, and it is not sensible for any set of workers to say: "We are above you. Your betterment is no concern of ours." You who speak thus must sell your labor-power to capitalists the same as we do. Like us, you are exploited by the capitalists. If labor is robbed of four-fifths of the wealth that it produces, then those who get \$5 are robbed of \$20. But those who get \$20 are robbed of \$80. We are all bound together by the same chain of wage-slavery. Let us all unite to break it.

The essential fact for all the workers to realize is this: That Labor is robbed of the wealth that it alone produces. It is put in economic terms thus: Labor-power is purchased at its exchange value by the capitalist. But it produces a value that is greater than its exchange value. The difference between its exchange value and the value it produces is called surplus-value. That surplus-value, to-day, is appropriated by the capitalist class. It represents 83 per cent. of the wealth produced by Labor. To prevent the capitalist class from appropriating that surplus-value, the workers must become owners of the means of production.

Now, fellow-workers, if you believe that the measures advocated by any of the other candidates will benefit you, do not vote for the candidate of the Socialist Labor Party. The votes of men who believe in, and are ready to support its principles, are the only votes wanted.

REMEMBER  
**"MOZLE"**  
CIGARETTES

# MANIFESTO OF THE S. L. P.

TO THE WAGE WORKERS OF  
TORONTO, CANADA.

The issues put forward by capitalist candidates sink into insignificance when compared with the social, or labor problem. In the face of this problem it is criminal to talk of changes in the form of administration or in the method of electing aldermen. What we need to consider is: the measures whereby the wage-working class may be benefited.

It is more important to better clothe than to have better street pavements. Sanitary factories are more needed than a sanitary bay. It is more important for you, wage-workers, to make your livelihood secure, and to gain for yourselves the wealth that you produce than it is to reduce taxes of property-owners.

With that conception of the importance of its aim, the Socialist Labor Party calls upon the wage-workers, and upon all other honest persons who agree with its principles, to vote for its candidate for Mayor, Charles C. Woodley.

The events of the past year in Toronto prove indisputably that the position maintained by the Socialist Labor Party is correct. The street railway strike of last June showed in a palpable form that there are two antagonistic classes in society, and that, between the two, there is an irrepressible class struggle.

railway rebelled against the extreme exploitation to which they were subjected. The capitalist owners of the street railway fought to continue that exploitation to the utmost.

That strike demonstrated that the interests of capitalists and wage-workers are not identical. It was an acute form of a struggle that is universal and continuous in capitalist society. The struggle is between owners and non-owners, between exploiters and exploited, between capitalists and wage-workers.

The wealth produced by Labor from day to day—and which rightly belongs wholly to Labor, its producer—is the object of contention. The idle capitalist class, that possesses buildings and machinery that were produced by Labor resist even the poor request of the workers for a "living wage."

Wage-workers, we of the Socialist Labor Party are your fellow-workers. We suffer the same exploitation that you suffer. We face the same uncertainty of employment that you face. We experience the same hardships that you experience. But we have learned that the wage-working class to which we belong can free itself from those hardships, from that uncertainty of employment, from that exploitation.

order to live, you must sell that strength and skill, that labor-power, to capitalists. That labor-power is a commodity, bought and sold on a "labor market." The price paid for that labor-power is called "wages." That price is paid out of the wealth that your labor produces. Wages are ONLY A PORTION OF THE WEALTH PRODUCED BY LABOR. The price of your labor-power is determined in the same way as the price of other commodities. As there are high-priced shoes and low-priced shoes, so there are high-priced labor-power and low-priced labor-power. But the possessor of high-priced labor-power, like the possessor of low-priced labor-power, receives in wages only a portion of the wealth that he produces.

Here, then, is the solution of the labor problem: That relationship of buyer and seller of labor-power, that relationship of capitalist and wage-worker, must be abolished. The workers must lift their labor-power out of the rank of commodities—they must make themselves the owners of the means of production and distribution. As the owner of a factory owns the wealth that is produced in the factory, so the workers, when they are owners of the means of production, will be owners of the wealth that they may thereafter produce.

To achieve that ownership, fellow-

workers, you must depend upon your own exertions. They who would be free, themselves must strike the blow. Ere final success can come much work must be done—work of enlightenment and organization. The working class must be organized in the factories and marshalled at the ballot-box. To achieve that ownership the political power must be captured.

The political power is the means by which it is protected. Private ownership of land and machinery is a capitalist right that springs from law. The power that guarantees the right of private ownership may at any time withdraw that right. The levy of taxes is, in a limited degree, an assertion of that power. No plan of purchase is then proposed. With the political power in its hands, the wage-workers can decree the abolition of private ownership and the substitution of public, or collective, ownership.

## False Municipal Socialism.

No doubt one or more candidates for office will adopt as part of their platform what is falsely called "Municipal Socialism." Falsely, because Socialism implies abolition of wage-slavery, whereas municipal ownership simply means the transfer of franchise industries, like the street railway or the gas works, from a comparatively



# WHO ARE THE UNION WRECKERS?

A Page From the History of Haverhill  
Shoe Workers That Answers  
the Question.

Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 18.—Haverhill is the home of the armory building Kanagaroos.

The Haverhill Kanagaroos, like his degenerate species elsewhere, counts as one of his shining attributes that he is a "union wrecker," and this, despite the fact that Debs made his reputation as a union wrecker of the first order. If you don't believe it, ask Arthur, Sergeant, Clark, Morley, or any of the leaders of the steam railway men's brotherhood.

The Kanagaroos has always babbled the pure and simple union lie that the S. W. P. was the "union wrecker."

Who lies? Let us see. When in 1893 Carey did his dirty work and broke away from the Socialist Labor Party he took the dupes who followed "Uncle," and together they joined the pure and simple Tobin union of Boot and Shoeworkers, and thereby hangs the tail which is now about to be related.

When Carey and his followers crossed the stry of pure and simple union, they started to "bore from within." What happened both to the "bored" and the "bore" is a story replete with the truth of the post's lies.

"They ensnare their children's children when they compromise with sin." It is the story of "boring from within" everywhere, and by the reflection which it casts let us hope that it will illumine the footsteps of the workers, not only in Haverhill, but throughout the nation itself.

Prior to '96 for some time prior to the Haverhill Kanagaroos and their Messiah, the "Armory Builder," who they took upon as an unbridled edition of Karl Marx, were violently opposed to the "union," but when they cut adrift from the S. W. P. they made peace with the Tobin outfit, which was then on its last legs.

In June, 1899, the famous Rochester convention of the Tobin union, not of the Kanagaroos, was held, with the result that within the next few months the Haverhill shoeworkers broke away, drove Tobinism out of the city, and started an independent organization, which later spread over Essex county, so far as the turned workmen are concerned.

The cause of this revolt, which the Kanagaroos tried in vain to settle for Tobin, was not that the Boot and Shoeworkers' union, like all pure and simple bodies, was built on a lie, hence a corrupt body. No! It was something entirely different. The trouble was caused by the Rochester convention increasing the dues from ten cents to twenty-five cents per week.

Before the revolt, one Jerry Donovan, used the root as Tobin's trusted lieutenant. Donovan has to be personally known to be appreciated if he can be appreciated at all. He is a sort of a composite photograph of Pat Dolan, the plug ugly labor fakir of the United Mine Workers, and greasy Sam Gompers, the slimy "Labor Lieutenant" of Mark A. Hanna. He has the vices of both of them and the virtues of neither. For assuming the risk incident to a labor fakir's strenuous life, this article was remunerated at the rate of \$18 per week.

When the split came, "Jerry" was confronted with the proposition of going with Tobin and getting nothing, or of making peace with the "Independents" and saving his skin and the \$18 which he used to fill it with.

He chose the latter course, and was made the walking delegate of the Independent Union.

Shortly after the storm incident to the turnover, subverted, Donovan began to plot the destruction of the new union; he was still in league with Tobin and was doing his best to get the Boot and Shoeworkers' union back in the city again. Little by little, he was found out, thanks to the work done by Section Haverhill, S. L. P. and Local Alliance 222, Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, in clarifying the minds of the workmen in this neck of the woods.

He was finally turned down by the Independents, not before he, aided by the shoe manufacturers, succeeded in bringing back to Haverhill the malicious Tobin union.

And in this he was aided by the Armory Builders. Carey has repeatedly in Lynn, Manchester, and elsewhere advised the shoeworkers to join this dirty new union which in August of this year issued a circular letter to the shoe manufacturers begging them to unclose their shops for the reason that the Tobin union "stands ready to take your shop at the existing scale of wages, put in the union stamp and arbitration agreement WHICH ABSOLUTELY PROHIBITS YOU FROM BEING FORCED TO PAY ABOVE THE MARKET RATE OF WAGES, AND ALSO PROHIBITS YOU FROM A STRIKE OR A STOPPAGE OF WORK."

And Carey advised men to join this wretched outfit. It is a fitting corollary of the "Armory" vote.

Chase, who got a job from Pray, Small & Co., now defunct, selling label shoes, says that he learned his first lessons in Socialism in the Boot and Shoeworkers' union.

But to return to the matter. Since the Boot and Shoeworkers returned hell has reigned in Haverhill. The Independent union had control, or nearly so, of most of the shops in the city. It had raised wages in many instances, and had established a Saturday half holiday the year around, whenever it could control.

When Tobin got sent down in Haverhill he got about to change all this. He wanted in to smash the half holiday, which he did, then came retribution in wages in shops where the Kanagaroos had passed laws, but which were not to be taken by the manufacturers getting the label and thus

forcing his human chattels into the "union."

Wherever the Independents had to, they went into the Tobin union, but they still clung to their old love and waited for something, they knew not what, to happen, so that they might get rid of Tobin.

Finally, enough evidence accumulated so that the Independent men in the Tobin organization made a move. They turned down Donovan in the Boot and Shoeworkers' union.

As soon as Donovan was out of a job as agent, Tobin began to make room for him in another way. He was succeeded by a Kanagaroos, Charles S. Woodcock, whose life was short on this job. He did not last as long as Donovan, although he was, if anything, worse. Finally, another Kanagaroos, the present incumbent, Louis M. Scates, the colleague of Carey, was elected, and now they wish they had Donovan.

While all this history was being made the Kanagaroos were trenching themselves in both the Tobin and Independent unions; they were "boring" with might and main.

They thought themselves cute; they made no attempt to put all their eggs in one nest, while Carey advised shoeworkers to join Tobin's highlanders, stating, as he did in Lynn, that he was a member, etc.; he did not talk in Haverhill. Here he laid low and took sides with both unions. He had to, as the Kanagaroos controlled both. Finally, the time came when Tobin made a stand, with the result that a strike is on in the factory of Smith and Childs, the Independents versus the Highlanders, and it took up from the road as though what Gompers said at New Orleans about workmen of the pure and simple kind fighting each other from behind barbed wire might be witnessed in Haverhill ere long, as the following news item from the "Gazette" of the 6th inst. will show:

"Labor unions clash.—More trouble between the S. W. P. U. and the B. & S. W. U. A second clash has occurred between the Boot and Shoe Workers' union and the Independent Shoeworkers' Protective union, the clash this time being more serious than the first and being an outcome of the first trouble between the two unions. As the result of the controversy the 25 turned workmen at the Smith & Childs' contract shop have quit work, having been called out by Agent Johnson of the S. W. P. U., and the Boot and Shoeworkers' union is advertising for union men to fill all their places.

"About two months ago H. E. Lewis took the union stamp, and as the employees at Smith & Childs' worked on these shoes, the B. & S. W. U. contended that the employees must become members of the B. & S. W. U. in order to allow Mr. Lewis to live up to his contract. The S. W. P. U., with which the employees were affiliated, refused to allow the men to join the other union, and after the employees had been called out an agreement was reached between the two unions, whereby the employees who so wished might join the B. & S. W. U. Now the officials of each union claim that the agreement has been broken by the other union.

"Yesterday morning Agent Johnson of the S. W. P. U. called out the turned workmen. Later they were allowed to return to complete their work, but today the men are out on a strike. Agent Scates of the B. & S. W. U. said this morning that he had advertised for turned workmen, members of the B. & S. W. U., to fill the places of the men who quit work.

"This brings about a most peculiar condition, one where a union is advertising for men to fill the places made vacant by other union men, who are on a strike.

"Secretary White, of the S. W. P. U., when seen, said that the Boot and Shoeworkers' union broke its agreement in regard to the employees of the factory joining the B. & S. W. U. He said this agreement was that neither union was to try to influence any of the men to join the other union, but to leave the matter optional with the men themselves, as individuals. He claimed that this part of the agreement has been broken, and that the B. & S. W. U. had influenced the men. He also claims that Agent Scates told Mr. Lewis that he would take his stamp away from him unless the employees at the Smith & Childs' factory joined the B. & S. W. U.; that Mr. Scates privately interviewed each turned workman with the purpose of attempting to force them into the B. & S. W. U., and that Agent Scates told the men that unless they joined his union they would not shop.

"Agent Scates, when seen, did not deny the charges. 'I did interview the men,' said he, 'and I did tell them that unless they joined our union they would not be given permits. But I did this to protect our men and our union. We do not give permits to members of other unions when members of our own union are idle. All but three of the men involved have taken out applications for membership in our union, and the S. W. P. U. broke its agreement when it pulled out the men. We have advertised for men to fill the places of the strikers, and we expect to get the required number Monday.'

"Secretary White of the S. W. P. U. said the men would not return to their benches until the B. & S. W. U. agreed not to meddle with them, and that they would all remain in his union. He claimed also that the move, which was started last Saturday by the B. & S. W. U., was postponed until after the city election, in order not to stir up the men on election day."

It will be observed that Secretary White of the Shoeworkers' Protective union (Independent) is quoted as saying that "the move which was made last Saturday was postponed until after the city election in order not to stir up the men," which is, no doubt, true. The Kanagaroos, especially Scates, knew what would happen if they attempted this job before the election. These dam-

ates knew that the "noble wages" were a scab outfit wanted by bosses, until such time as the turn shoe can be made entirely by machinery. In that way dollars can be saved for the manufacturers, which means that labor will be forced. They knew also that the men instinctively felt this, so their "boring from within" was for the purpose of assisting the bosses to rob the men in the shop.

Assisting Tobin to rob them at the end of the week, while the Kanagaroos, Jackal-like, takes the leavings and robs them of their manhood and their votes.

That all this is true, the following incident will show. In the factory of H. B. Goodrich & Co. the writer was for four years employed as a buffer. The price paid for buffing complete was 45 cents for 60 pairs, the Tobin gang to get me out "organized" the shop, and forced me out January 24, 1902. In order to do so they put in a bill of wages which increased the price 60 cents, hoping thereby that I would join and in that way they could stop the agitation which the S. L. P. and the Alliance was carrying on in Haverhill. But they reckoned without their host. I did not join. I went out. Then the firm put in a new machine and cut the price to 25 cents. This machine the Tobin gang helped to introduce in Lynn, and elsewhere. When Goodrich & Co. took it, they clapped the blinkers on the dupes by submitting the matter to the State Board of Arbitration, with the following result. The below report is from the "Gazette" of December 6th:

"Decides Against Union. The State board of arbitration has decided against the men employed at the H. B. Goodrich factory and as the result of the board's finding the firm will continue to pay the prices for buffing and 'Naumkeag' that it has in the past. The report of the state board was received today by Agent Scates of the Boot & Shoeworkers' union, although it was known last evening before the report came that it was adverse to the union.

"Some time ago, after the firm had taken the price lists of the union, a new machine was introduced into the factory. This machine eliminated the 'Naumkeag' by doing that part of the work and the buffing process. The union claimed that the employees should be given an increase over their former buffing prices, as they practically did what two men had been doing before. Agent Scates set a new price and the firm refused to agree to this. After some conferences the matter was finally mutually referred to the state board of arbitration. The board visited this city and listened to both sides. Two experts were appointed, John E. Maguire by the firm and George Evans by the union. This committee visited other shoe centres and obtained figures and conditions in other shops. Their report was submitted to the state board three weeks ago and the report of the state board was based upon this report.

"The state board contends that it found that in other shoe centres the prices paid for this kind of work were no higher than at the Goodrich factory, and for this reason it decided that the local firm should not be required to pay more than other firms.

Agent Scates, when interviewed this morning, said that he had the report in his possession and that it was substantially as given above. He claimed that the company which manufactured the buffing machine established the price for the work and placed its men at work on these machines.

"According to the terms of the contract between the Boot and Shoeworkers' union and the firm the judgment of the state board of arbitration must be taken as final. No more trouble is anticipated regarding the matter."

Things are progressing so nicely for the capitalist class, thanks to the Kanagaroos Tobin, whose vote, with that of Skelington at New Orleans, put the Kanagaroos revolution in the limbo. That the manufacturers have formed an organization and declare "It is not our intention to fight the labor union. We are practically members of the same union."

Below is given the announcement of the local "physic" federation, backed by the Kanagaroos, which was formed as soon as the Smith & Childs' strike took place:

"For the first time in ten years the shoe manufacturers of the city have organized. The matter has been under consideration for some time, and this week the organization was perfected. The members of the organization are the manufacturers who use the label of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, and it is the first time that such an organization has been completed in this city, where its membership has been limited to certain manufacturers.

The purposes of the organization are defined in a statement given out today. Former Senator Samuel W. George will be the business agent and secretary of the association, and he will handle all the details concerning the organization. Agent George will confer with the labor leaders on all questions, thus eliminating the manufacturer from such duties, and his decisions will be accepted by the association.

One fact is emphasized by the association, and that is that there will be no aggressiveness towards labor unions. On the other hand, the association says that it is practically in the Boot and Shoe

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Workers' Union itself, and accordingly will work for nothing but perfect harmony between itself and the union. Agent George will receive a salary for his work. He has already entered upon his new duties.

The statement regarding the association is as follows:

"The question of forming the association has been under consideration for a long time, and the more it has been considered the more apparent has been its needs. Shoe manufacturing of today is no industrial interest of any consequence to-day but what is organized except the shoe manufacturers, and yet the shoe industry is second to none in importance in this country. The individual manufacturer is compelled to deal with the strongest combinations in existence. Machinery of every description is controlled by a stupendous aggregation of capital, which is able to dictate terms, however objectionable they may be; in fact, all material that goes into footwear is controlled by large combinations and the individual finds himself at their mercy in about every business transaction. It is a well-known fact that during the consideration of the Dingley act every industrial interest was represented except the shoe industry, to see that the tariff was so adjusted with the view of increasing our foreign trade. Since then the foreign manufacturer has been investigating our methods of manufacture, and, as the result, have purchased our improved machinery, and in many instances, have adopted the American method of manufacturing shoes, and it is within the range of human probabilities that we shall find ourselves in direct competition with foreign trade in our home market in the not far distant future.

"There was a time that the Western shoe was unknown, the East produced nearly the entire production of this country, but we have seen within the past few years a large proportion of our business going South and West, and, with the complex questions affecting our trade, increasing year by year, we believe necessity compels us to form an organization with some fixed policy of dealing with present and future problems.

"The purpose of the association is to consider and act upon questions of credit, transportation, insurance, machinery, royalties, price lists, and to guard the interests of its members against unjust discrimination.

"It is not our intention to organize for the purpose of fighting the labor union; we are practically members of the same union, and we purpose to facilitate and harmonize all differences and avoid the conflicts incident to a dozen or fifteen individual manufacturers dealing with a centralized authority separately and alone. It will be our aim to prevent strikes and lockouts and bring our influence to an equitable adjustment of all matters that are of mutual interest to the manufacturer and the wage-earner, as well as the public welfare, which depends upon the success of both."

Former Senator George, the secretary and agent, was seen and said: "I can add but little to what has already been said. 'I understood, however, when I was asked to accept the position of secretary that the association was not formed to bring about a conflict between organized labor and organized capital, but, rather, as a means to bring about a more complete unity of action and to obviate much of the friction that naturally comes from individual action; if it had been otherwise, I would not have accepted the position. I have always believed that a manufacturing industry is one of our greatest institutions which is of mutual interest to both labor and capital, and it is most certainly of the greatest importance to the best interests of every progressive community. If those concerned are rational and act wisely, difficulties can be easily adjusted. One people-to-day are experiencing untold suffering resulting from a conflict brought about by men who apparently had little reason and less consideration for the millions of innocent people who are to-day the sufferers. Life at best is but human experience, and while everything cannot be adjusted to suit every individual fancy, yet if people are honest with themselves and their fellowmen much trouble can be averted, and the less trouble the better for the human family."

The officers of the association are as follows: President—John E. Maguire. Vice-president—Chas. K. Fox. Treasurer—Frank J. W. Bradley. Secretary—Samuel W. George. Executive committee—Charles K. Fox, Munroe Chesley and Edwin F. Lang. In electing a business agent for the association, the manufacturers practically give over all the arbitration to the agent. When the labor unions present a price list or time schedule, the matter is referred to Agent George, and through him a settlement is reached.

The agent of the "Physic" ex-Senator George, is a Republican ward heeler, noted for his hatred of the working class. His life has been that of hanger-on. He is a parasite upon the capitalist parasite, and he can be depended upon to do the working class up brown. He will also put a few extra spokes in the Kanagaroos hub before Geo. Fred. Williams gets ready to attend to the same job. The capitalist class understands the move, without doubt, as the following editorial from the "Gazette," which represents the bosses, will show:

Under an appropriate caption the "Gazette" editorially says about this latest move:

AN ADVANCE SLIP. The organization of the shoe manufacturers of the city using the union stamp, which was reported in a recent issue of the "Gazette," is worthy of more than a passing note, and deserves attention from industrial interests at large as well as from the local point of view. In the possibilities which it suggests it points to what may be termed the present ideal of industrial conditions, and if these possibilities be accomplished—and there is no reason why they should not be—these manufacturers and their employees in Haverhill will have established a mark, to which industrial interests in general will sooner or later line up. The organization of the manufacturers, with the appointment of an agent, whose duty, among other things, shall be to meet the agent of the organized employees and set

tle such matters of dispute as arise, or arrange for their settlement by outside parties, the whole arrangement controlled by a treaty of peace and agreement for arbitration, is a reasonable proposition concerning the business relations of two interests which have a mutual concern in the operation of business. It involves the recognition of the union, which long since has ceased to be a bugbear to the up-to-date employer of labor, and establishes a common level upon which the representatives of the employees and their employers may meet and transact their mutual business. It establishes existing industrial conditions on a firmer basis than has ever before been enjoyed, better even than in the regime of the joint board of conciliation and arbitration, which was wisely conceived of complete success had the manufacturers of the city as a whole entered into the spirit which characterized the leaders of the movement. The present association is notable in its possibilities. As a combination, merely, it might bode good or evil to the industry of the city, but the outline of its purpose in the initial statement of its members indicates the path which it proposes to follow and to which it is sure to attract other firms. Could the rest of the manufacturing interests of the city fall in line with this movement, including the adoption of the arbitration agreement with the Shoe Workers' Union, labor conditions in Haverhill would be about as near to the ideal as could be expected in these times. As it is, the former establishment of industrial peace in these factories, controlling a large percentage of the output of the city, gives to the shoe industry of Haverhill a guarantee of stability which cannot but be of benefit to the city as a whole, which must attract the attention of the shoe buyers of the country, and which other shoe centres may well envy it."

While Scates apologizes for his scabbery on the 6,000 shoeworkers of Haverhill as follows in the same issue:

"Explained—Agent Scates refers to labor troubles—The B. & S. W. U. simply fulfilling obligations—Organization abiding by its agreement with shoe firms.

"The following communication is self-explanatory:

"To the Editor of the 'Gazette':

"For the benefit of those concerned a brief statement of fact relative to the Smith & Childs affair may be of interest.

"After assuming the position of the B. & S. W. U., it was brought to the attention of the local council of that body that in the factory of Smith & Childs persons not members of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union were employed in violation of the conditions upon which the union stamp is granted. I arranged a meeting of the non-members, which they agreed to attend, but, owing to interference by outside parties, they failed to do so. I was then directed by the council to demand of the firm involved, H. E. Lewis (Smith & Childs being his contractors) the surrender of the union stamp. The firm declared that it would be impossible to surrender the stamp, as his orders demanded its use. In order to avoid unnecessarily embarrassing the firm, I personally interviewed the employees in question and explained to them the situation; the need of a national organization and the benefits to be derived. All but three signed applications for membership. There were two of those signing who said they did so under protest.

The situation then appeared to be much relieved, but a gentleman, acting, he may claim, in behalf of an independent organization, visited the men involved and ordered them to leave their positions and declared that any of them who joined the B. & S. W. U. would be considered unclean. The men left the factory. The B. & S. W. U., in accordance with the agreement entered into with every firm using the union stamp and the conditions accompanying its use, are bound, so far as possible, to furnish workmen for such firms when required, have sought to abide by the mutual agreement between the union and the firm.

"LOUIS M. SCATES. Agent B. & S. W. U."

This is the story of "boring from within" in Haverhill. 'Tis the story everywhere. Those who are honest will know that not "boring from within," but "smashing from without," is what is needed, until this scabby crew are laid low forever. Pure and simple union cannot be "bored"—it is too thick—it must be smashed.

The Haverhill "armory builders," Kanagaroos delegates that they are, chose to "bore," and thus they became the ally of the fakirs, aiding them and their employers, the capitalist class, to rob the wage slaves of that city by fastening upon them this par excellence of organized scabbery. The Boot and Shoeworkers' Union.

In this, like all other struggles, the largest capital must win, the independents will go down, wages will be smashed further, the workers will become apathetic, while the capitalists will gain, and the scabby gangs will still show their lore for labor. When it is over, perhaps, some sense may be manifest amongst those who have been hit, but who the Socialist Labor Party and the Alliance sought to save. Let us hope so. This is the story, told as briefly as possible, of how "the class struggle" in Haverhill is being waged by the fakirs and the angels. Who are the union wreckers? Not a Socialist Labor Party man in either union.

MICHAEL T. BERRY.

Illinois Vote.

Collinsville, Ill., Dec. 20.—The secretary of state has just issued the official vote of the State election. It is:

1902. Gottlieb Renner, treasurer, S. L. P., 8,235.

A. W. Nelson, treasurer, S. P. (Kanagaroos), 20,167.

1900. Mahoney and Remmel, S. L. P., 1,373. Debs and Harrison, S. D. P. (Kanagaroos), 9,687.

REMEMBER  
"MOZLE"  
CIGARETTES

## BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES.

During the week ending December 20, \$38.50 were received for the "Special Christmas Box." Many comrades have written to the effect that the most pleasurable day's work they ever did was the one done for the Party. Remember this fund does not close with Christmas Day, it will be kept open until the end of the year. In another column will be found the names of those contributing to this fund.

The Monthly People has been admitted to the mails as second class matter.

For the week ending Saturday, December 20, a total of 468 subscriptions were received for the Monthly People. Don't forget the fact that a prize, consisting of a year's subscription to the Daily People and \$5 worth of books, to be selected from the catalogue of the New York Labor News Co., will be given to whoever shall send in the most subscribers to the Monthly during December. The following workers for the Monthly sent in subscriptions as indicated:

Jas. T. Noonan, Schenectady, N. Y., 32  
F. L. Brannick, Auburn, N. Y., 26  
J. C. Butterworth, Paterson, N. J., 24  
B. Jacobson, Seattle, Wash., 23  
Henry Warlett, Hoboken, N. J., 20  
S. B. Hutchinson, Grand Junction, Colo., 20  
R. W. Stevens, Baltimore, Md., 20  
F. O'Neill, Pomona, Cal., 20  
G. Lindquist, Hartford, Conn., 20  
M. Lechner, Hartford, Conn., 16  
I. Shapiro, Hamilton, Ont., 15  
Jas. P. Erskine, Salt Lake City, Utah, 14  
C. H. Dana, Pawtucket, R. I., 12  
H. Belsiegel, Auburn, N. Y., 11  
Jake Brewer, Hartford, Conn., 11  
A. S. Dowler, Ft. Hancock, Texas, 10  
J. B. Rapp, Utica, N. Y., 10  
Leon Greenman, Boston, Mass., 10  
S. B. Hutchinson, Grand Junction, Colo., 10  
M. Feldman, Bridgeport, Conn., 10  
J. T. Bradley, Woburn, Mass., 10  
M. J. Quick, Saugus, Mass., 10  
F. A. Bohn, Ann Arbor, Mich., 10  
A. H. Hyzek, Cambridge, Mass., 10  
E. L. McCoy, Ryan, Mich., 10  
C. W. Carlson, Tacoma, Wash., 10  
J. H. Shafer, Ogden, Utah, 10  
J. W. Ryan, Lynn, Mass., 10  
N. Hemberg, Jersey City, N. J., 10  
C. A. Coon, Beebe, Mont., 10  
Comrade Julius O. Johnson of Bridgeport, Conn., comes to the fore with an offer of a year's subscription to the Daily People, or Labor News Co. books to the same amount, to the person sending in the most Monthly subs. in the month of January, 1903. The comrade writes that the Monthly is a splendid agitation paper and it must be pushed.

Arrangements have been made with the American News Co. to supply dealers in this city with the Monthly People. New York comrades who have been bawling the fact that they could not send it in the city by mail now have an opportunity to show what they can do with the Monthly. Your newsdealer can get it for you. The retail price has been fixed at one cent per copy.

Weekly People readers will please take notice, that the paper will stop with the expiration of their subscriptions. If you wish to receive the paper without interruption renew your subscription at least one week before it expires. If you let it expire and then renew do not ask for back numbers. All subscriptions begin with the next number after subscription is received at this office.

Several hundred dollars are owed to this office by Party organizations and comrades. It is the same with the Labor News Co. In the annual report, soon to be issued, a statement of such indebtedness will be made, giving names and amounts. Those who do not wish to figure in the reports as delinquents are requested to pay up at once.

The Labor News Co. in order to help comrades who are willing to do a little propaganda work makes the following offer: Seven of the best 5-cent pamphlets for 25c, mailed postpaid to one address. These are the books and the order in which they should be read:

1. "What Means This Strike?"  
2. "Reform or Revolution?"  
3. "Socialism."  
4. "The Working Class."  
5. "The Capitalist Class."  
6. "The Class Struggle."  
7. "The Socialist Republic."

Another combination, in 100 assorted leaflets for 15c. These two combinations offer an excellent opportunity to comrades and sympathizers, especially in isolated places, to interest wage-workers in the class-conscious Socialist movement. Take advantage of this offer now as it is not yet a standing one.

The Labor News Company propose to publish as rapidly as funds at their disposal permit, cheap editions of all the classics of Scientific Socialism, many of which have not been published in America, and must be imported at prices which often prevent their wider reading. A more rapid sale of our publications will enable us to turn our money over and the sooner accomplish this object. If every member of the Socialist Labor Party would buy one of these books as they are brought out, the first and heaviest expense would be met. But do not let the sale be limited to members only.

Hand in hand with the sale of our Party publications should go the sale of clean, wholesome Socialist literature. The trashy stuff dished up as "socialist" by publishing houses, whose sole object is to sell their books, and not to educate the working class, can only be driven from the field by developing a taste for the real thing. This is the work of the Labor News Company, and in this you can render valuable assistance.

## Authorized Agents for The Weekly People.

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tions will be returned if so desired and  
stamp are enclosed.

Entered as second class matter at the  
New York Post Office, June 27, 1900.

## SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES

In 1888..... 2,068

In 1892..... 21,157

In 1896..... 86,564

In 1900..... 34,191

SCORE ONE MORE FOR LABOR IN-  
STINCT.

One Major C. C. Townsend of the  
Royal Artillery (odd, is it not, that mili-  
tary men are increasingly turned upon the  
industrial field?) was sent to Amer-  
ica on a tour of inquiry into our "indus-  
trial success." The Major gave his in-  
ferences in an article in the "Contem-  
porary." Reporting a "great steel in-  
dustry not far from New York," he said:

"Men in this firm are paid by results;  
and if these results are above the nor-  
mal the pay rises abnormally. For in-  
stance, the usual number of pourings  
obtainable from a furnace in each run  
is eleven. By the closest attention to  
every detail, by incessant and scientific  
stoking and work of every kind, it is oc-  
casionally possible to obtain twelve pour-  
ings. The wages earned by the men at the  
furnace when eleven pourings are ob-  
tained are forty dollars; but if twelve  
pourings are obtained they are eighty  
dollars. Double pay for one more pour-  
ing! And in other branches of work the  
increase of wages for abnormal output is  
very nearly as high."

Apprehensive lest his point may not  
yet be clear; apprehensive lest, at  
first glance, seemingly ruinously large in-  
creased wages for extra production might  
conceal the point, the Major proceeds to  
quote the President of the concern in  
expansion of his methods:

"It not only pays us to know that we  
are getting a larger output for the  
same supervision and general expenses,  
but think of the benefit we get from the  
increased work of all the men who are  
striving to earn the high bonuses. AND  
JUST FAILING. They all earn it oc-  
casionally, when everything happens to  
go to their favor, and that encourages  
them to strive after it always."

In other words, an exceptional large  
wage, a bonus, is paid for an out-turn  
not so rare as to be next to impossible.  
Not being wholly impossible, but oc-  
casionally possible in the exceptional cases  
where everything happens to go in favor  
of the men, they are kept at a high  
grade of pressure to reach the lure. Oc-  
casionally they reach it. On such ex-  
ceptional occasions the firm virtually suf-  
fers a mulet-having to pay the bonus that  
is out of all proportion to the regular  
wage. But what of that? This occa-  
sional, exceptional, mulet the sharp Pres-  
ident gladly pays. He pays it gladly  
because, thanks to the lure of the men  
getting it on the exceptional instances,  
"when everything happens to go their  
way," he pockets without pay the CON-  
TINUOUS, UNEXCEPTIONAL in-  
creased output of the men in their  
vain striving to reach the high mark—  
AND JUST FAILING.

For fathomlessness of conception, for per-  
fidy in execution, this sharp practice  
on labor transcends all that has yet been  
exposed. It transcends the fraudulency  
of "profit sharing" by as much as thin-  
dle-biting transcends plain pickpocketing.  
Moreover in point of inhumanity, the  
scheme is doubled-dyed. Men, driven to  
pursue the perdition-mirage of this bonus  
—truly perdition in that it does, once in  
a great while, actually materialize—can-  
not but be total wrecks, with "nothing  
to show for it," after a few years of a  
chase, so contrived, that JUST FAILING  
is the rule.

Yet not all the fathomlessness of the con-  
ception, nor yet the perfidy in the ex-  
ecution, nor yet the double-dyed inhuman-  
ity, of the scheme is the most amazing  
part of the revelation. The most  
amazing part of the revelation, that part  
which is most instructive to the mili-  
tant in the Socialist movement, is the bra-  
weries of the President of the steel  
concern in question in glorifying in his  
method, and the shamelessness of the  
Major of the Royal Artillery in admiring  
and recommending it for imitation.  
This is the practical point.

Approach the strumpet on the street  
who by loud deportment calls attention  
to herself; remonstrate with her upon the  
impropriety of her conduct: she will  
look you open-mouthed in the face: she  
will take you for a simpleton: that which  
you complain of is of the essence of her  
being: it is her living. So with the  
Capitalist Class. Fathomlessness, per-  
fidy, inhumanity—these are its attributes.  
As with the strumpet, the capitalist is  
shameless in his depravity: it is of the  
essence of his being: it is his living.

Vain is all reasoning against class-con-  
scious instincts. The class instincts that  
make for social fiction can be overcome  
only by the powerful awakening of the  
class instincts that make for social vir-  
tue.

THE CHRISTMAS HEATHEN  
CHINEE.

The "Consumers' League"—an as-  
sociation of Labor-fleeing philanthrop-  
ists—and John Wamaker—a "philan-  
thrope" of Labor-fleeing associa-  
tions—are glovering at each other over  
the green table of modern society.  
Their game is not Euclid, but it is a  
game all the same. It is the game of  
"Win and Look Holy." But the look

that Bill Nye gave to Ah Sin when the  
latter put down a right bower, which  
the same Nye had dealt to his partner,  
may give an idea, though faint, of the  
look that the "Consumers' Association"  
is just now bestowing on John Wam-  
maker at this gentleman's latest card.

The "Consumers' League" wants to  
introduce better conditions for shop  
girls, so it says. Does the "Consumers'  
League" help or at all seek to remove  
the conditions of which the shop girl's  
state is but a result? Not at all. If  
the "Consumers' League" did that, the  
bevy of bloated beatitudes that com-  
poses it would have no leisure to play  
at philanthropy. They are stock-hold-  
ers, directly or indirectly, in corpora-  
tions, which is to say that they are  
beneficiaries of unpaid wages plundered  
from the working class. The bread-  
winners of their families being robbed,  
the girls become shop-girls, and are  
treated accordingly.

Now, this "Consumers' League," a  
genuine imitation Bill Nye of Bret  
Harte's immortal poem, proposed to it-  
self some fun at the expense of John  
Wamaker, who in turn approved him-  
self an improved Ah Sin, beating  
his adversary at his own game. The  
"Consumers' League" demanded that  
the stores close early so as not to put  
so "inhuman a strain" upon the shop-  
girls in this holiday season. That cer-  
tainly, coming from a "Consumers'  
League" was but a card taken from a  
pack that was "stocked, and the same  
with intent to deceive."

Then John had his inning, and it  
must be confessed that "the hand that  
is played by this heathen Chinese, and  
the point that he makes is quite  
frightful to see." The left bower he lays  
down is the "request of his own em-  
ployees" not to close early (why, of  
course, in their misery they will make  
any request their employer may hint  
at); he follows this up with the ace  
that "his employees get ample com-  
pensation, \$16,000 more for overtime  
(what capitalist, "Consumers' Leagu-  
ers" included, don't squander wealth  
upon their employees, or are slow in  
giving figures, provided they are not  
compelled to show their books? Aren't  
the coal barons doing that very thing  
now?); and finally he takes in the  
trick and clears the deck with the  
right bower of "The Public."—"The  
Public," he declares, "demands late  
closing. 'The Public' can not make its  
purchases early. 'The Public' must be  
protected."

Bill Nye's "Can this be?" at sight  
of the way that Ah Sin played it on  
him, is surely not in it, with the "Can  
this be?" that the "Consumers' Leagu-  
ers" is certainly growing out at sight of  
the way that Holy John turned the tables  
on it:—

Which is why we remark,  
And our language is plain,  
That for ways that are dark,  
And for tricks that are vain,  
The Labor-Fleeer is peculiar,  
Which the same we are free to main-  
tain.

## SCRANTON, DEC. 17.

The hearing before the Arbitration  
Commission on the 17th instant par-  
took of the nature of those sky-rockets,  
that, after shooting up in the air, ex-  
plode in a shower of stars. Tho' not  
brilliantly beautiful, as in the instance  
of the regulation sky-rockets, the frag-  
ments of the Scranton-hearing explo-  
sion are luminous, and stand out truly  
amazing against the industrial sky.

At the banquet of the Pennsylvania  
Society, on the evening of the 12th  
instant, President Baer of the Pennsylv-  
ania coal mines delivered a speech  
that called forth the wildest outbursts  
of applause. "Honor," "manhood,"  
"morality" was the burden of his song  
against the dangers that he perceived  
to the Constitutional rights of the cap-  
italist class.

On the 17th his coal company sub-  
mits figures taken from its books to  
show that the wages of its men were  
often \$1,400.33 and \$1,681.55. On cross-  
examination and rebuttal the testimony  
was proven to be a falsification. The  
figures given stood to the name of one  
man in each instance; but in each in-  
stance it was shown that the figures  
had to be divided among the gang that  
the man named was but one of: in one  
instance he was one of four, in another  
one of six.

What a luminous star!

When the Hazelton outrage took  
place, the Welshman, Ratchford, the  
predecessor of Mitchell, since then re-  
warded by the capitalist government  
with a fat job on the Industrial Com-  
mission, palliated the crime of the  
sheriff of the county, by referring to  
the outraged men as "ignorant foreign-  
ers."

Two miners—Demick and Schis-  
chack—were now witnesses for the  
miners, and the testimony of these  
"ignorant foreigners" drove home the  
fact of the inhumanly low wages that  
the miners received.

What another luminous star!

The testimony for the miners showed

that the wages were so low that the lit-  
tle children of the men were obliged  
to work all night in the silk mills. Upon  
that Judge Gray suggested, higher  
wages?—no, more stringent factory reg-  
ulations against child-labor.

Isn't that a big luminous star?

But this luminous star was made still  
more luminous by its twin. It was  
this:

The deputy factory inspectors testi-  
fied that the accidents in the mines  
were the fault of the men themselves.  
In other words, factory laws supposed-  
ly in the interest of Labor, were turned  
against Labor, and the point was made  
sure by furnishing Labor leaders with  
the job of inspecting factories. To put  
it still clearer, factory laws were passed  
by capitalism and "enforced" by Labor  
skates simply to the end of holding the  
capitalists free from blame.

What a truly luminous star when  
taken in conjunction with Judge Gray's  
suggestion of more such laws!

The fiction of the "peaceful block-  
ade" of Venezuelan ports is just ex-  
ploded. So is the fiction of "social  
peace" in class-rent capitalist society.  
There is war between the mine-owners  
and the mine-workers: there is war be-  
tween the idle, property-holding Cap-  
italist Class and the toiling, property-  
less Working Class.

Acts of war constitute war.

What a bunch of luminous stars  
thrown up against the dark sky of our  
industrial world!

## "CARNEGIE VETERANS."

When a few years ago, the merger  
took place, now known as the Steel  
Trust, and thereby the properties, with  
which Andrew Carnegie's name was  
identified, lost their identity to some  
extent, twenty-four of the ironmas-  
ter's old lieutenants formed themselves  
into an association to which they gave  
the name of "Carnegie's Veterans." On  
the 18th instant, the occasion being the  
housewarming of Mr. Carnegie's fine  
new house in this city, the "Veterans"  
met, unanimously elected Mr. Car-  
negie president, and were regaled by him  
with a sumptuous banquet "around an  
oval table, decorated with pink roses,  
orchids and ferns, placed in the dining  
room, which runs the whole width of  
the house and adjoins the conservatory,  
and which the guests reached by  
marching through a lane of all Mr.  
Carnegie's servants, wearing Highland  
costume, the fier with his bagpipes  
among them playing as the guests ap-  
peared."—and more after this style.

There are those who imagine names  
are fanciful or accidental. Was it a  
mere fancy or accident that guided  
these gentlemen to designate them-  
selves as "Veterans," as "Carnegie's  
Veterans"? Assuredly not.

With Carnegie as the chieftain of the  
band, and these twenty-four as his sur-  
viving lieutenants, war, or, rather,  
rapine, was waged, and waged long  
against the Working Class. In the  
course of this war, or rapine, hundreds,  
aye, thousands upon thousands of  
workmen fell. They are to-day un-  
der the sod in paupers' graves, or  
mutilated in health or limb or both,  
drag along an existence to-day, much  
like veteran soldiers of many other  
wars do, whose distress occasionally  
appears in print when one of them dies  
of starvation, or deliberately speeds his  
exit from the world. These veterans  
of the war—a class war—conducted by  
Carnegie went down in the struggle.

The other veterans of the same war  
—the "Carnegie Veterans"—now share  
the plunder; and what that plunder is  
may be gathered from the magnificence  
of the house in which they gathered,  
and the opulence of the banquet table.

Nor yet is this all. Not the plunder,  
merely, enjoyed by the "Carnegie Vet-  
erans," nor yet the bare fact of the  
despoiled condition of those out of  
whose bone and marrow the plunder  
was taken, throws the appropriate light  
on the situation. Capitalist veterans  
do not plunder merely, they also de-  
base. The monkey tricks to which the  
Carnegie servants were subjected, as  
the sweet back-ground or sauce to the  
plunderers' enjoyment, is, perhaps, the  
most significant feature of it all. When  
man debases his fellow-man he debases  
himself also. The social structure, in  
which human degradation is a stone,  
is itself rotten.

The "Carnegie Veterans" chose their  
name well—they are veterans in social  
transgression.

## EVOLUTION IN JOURNALISM.

When "Puck" was started it took the  
arena as a champion of the workman-  
man, and the distressed generally.  
Those were the days of its glory. To  
that period belongs the memorable "Ye  
Public Be Damned" cartoon, in which  
the Vanderbilt utterer of the expres-  
sion was deservedly castigated; and  
the still more memorable cartoon rep-  
resenting Modern Feudalism—the  
capitalist knight, armed cap-a-pie and  
on horseback, doing battle with the  
workman equipped merely with the

dull hammer of his trade wholly de-  
void of protective armor, and on foot, the  
Goulds, Vanderbilts and other cap-  
italists sitting around the circus, and ap-  
plauding the Knight's prowess  
against his virtually unarmed oppo-  
nent, whom he assails with a terrific  
lance, inscribed "The Capitalist Press"  
or something to that effect. Those  
were the days of the paper's glory, but  
also of its poverty.

Since then "Puck" has become rich.  
It did not grow rich by pursuing its  
original course. Its wealth was ac-  
quired by abandoning it. The "devel-  
opment" then started. To-day, "Puck"  
is abreast of "Judge," which from the  
start was capitalistic. How fully  
abreast "Puck" has come of "Judge"  
may be judged from two simultaneous  
and recent "jokes," intended to pro-  
mote the capitalist fraud about pros-  
perity, and simultaneously ridiculing  
the workman.

The first of these is from "Judge":  
In 1905.—Miss Smyth—"I suppose  
you find many cases of extreme want  
during your visits among the poor?"  
Miss Charity Worker—"Yes, I visited  
a family to-day and actually they  
hadn't a drop of gasoline for their  
automobile."

The second is from "Puck":  
Mrs. Kelly—"Does your husband get  
good pay, Mrs. Rooney?" Mrs. Rooney—"Well, he would, Mrs. Kelly, if it  
wasn't for striking so often for better  
pay."

Privately owned journalism ever de-  
velops as "Puck" did, until it grows  
into that lance, which "Puck" itself  
once pictorially described as the most  
powerful weapon for the Capitalist  
Class subjugation of the Working  
Class—the capitalist press.

The proud boast is made that "We"  
will recognize the "war blockade." And who are  
"we"? Surely not the vast army of work-  
men whose interest in blockades is limited  
to those occasioned by the breaking  
down of the "L" third rail or the trolley  
system. By "We" is meant the capitalist  
class who will float the Venezuelan bonds to  
be issued to pay the allies. With such  
profits in store why should not "we"  
recognize the "war blockade" then?

The announcement is made that Germany  
is anxious to retain "our" friendship in the  
Venezuelan matter. Like all capitalist  
classes the capitalist class of that nation  
would make practical use of "our" friend-  
ship; it would utilize "us" as a collecting  
agency to force Venezuela to pay her debts.

The announcement that the Chicago and  
Northwestern Railroad will increase its en-  
gineers' and firemen's wages \$600,000 a  
year, is one-sided. To complete it, mention  
should be made of the intensified toll and  
attention to duty that will accompany the  
increase.

The "pauper" patient who died in a  
Montreal hospital worth \$131,000 was a  
rare bird. Most pauper patients are what  
their name implies.

At a banquet of the New York Bankers'  
Association, the other night, Controller  
Ridgely advocated elasticity in the cur-  
rency. Seeing that the bankers believe in  
the elasticity of honesty and have no ob-  
jection to stretching the truth whenever  
occasion requires, there appears to be no  
reason why there should not be elasticity in  
currency, so that that may be stretched as  
need demands, too.

According to some newspapers "A fight  
to the finish for car reform is now on."  
Correct. But whose finish? We have just  
seen a "tunnel franchise fight to the finish,"  
with labor as the one finished. Is history  
going to repeat itself?

The mayor is writing to the coal roads  
for information regarding the coal famine.  
The mayor will certainly get what he wants,  
if he is preparing a defense of the coal op-  
erators.

Senator Hoar's anti-trust measure will  
be a most comprehensive one, it is said. So  
comprehensive that it will include the  
trades union, while making it impossible  
to proceed against corporations.

The pleasant announcement is made that  
the operators will mine four to eight mil-  
lion tons of coal more next year at the ad-  
vanced rate and thus recoup their strike  
losses. Nothing is said of what the strikers  
will do to recoup. Perhaps Mitchell can tell.

To judge from the report of the Zionist  
meeting at the Temple Emanuel the ac-  
quisition of Palestine is attended by an  
accumulation of bad blood. The fur cer-  
tainly few.

The American Writing Company is being  
"readjusted." It has been over-capitalized  
and cannot pay any dividends though doing  
a good business. Many trusts will have to  
undergo the same process. The capitalist  
class will be lucky if a crisis does not over-  
take and assist them in the work.

The busts of Demosthenes and Sophocles  
in the White House should serve to remind  
Roosevelt that there are heights of oratory  
and philosophy to which he has not yet at-  
tained.

The holidays will soon be over. With  
their passing will begin the lecture season  
and the S. L. P. work for the new year.  
Let all hands prepare to make both a suc-  
cess.

The resources of the earth can be devel-  
oped and utilized only by labor. And under  
Socialism the laborers would enjoy all they  
produce, less that portion required to ad-  
minister the affairs of the commonwealth,  
and reproduce without tools. No matter  
what man-made laws may declare, we are  
all equal inheritors of nature's bounties.  
To claim more is unjust, and to take more is  
robbery. Socialists demand for the people  
their inheritance, and urge them to take it  
—through the ballot box, not as individuals  
but as a collective body.

## LIGHT TURNED ON.

The tone, partly recriminative, partly  
sycophantic, of the Social Democratic,  
alias "Socialist" party press, on the sub-  
ject of a "Union Labor Party," threat-  
ens to belound the issue that has forced  
itself to the fore in that camp. The tempta-  
tion with us is strong to laugh at the  
"muddle," and dispose of it with a "We  
told you so." The issue, nevertheless,  
is too vital for such treatment. Evidently  
the disputants themselves are not aware  
of the significance of what is up among  
them. If they are not, much less so the  
on-lookers. Light thereon becomes im-  
portant.

What is called the "split in the So-  
cialist Labor Party," of 1890, was sim-  
ply the coming to a head of two dis-  
tinctly opposed principles of Socialist  
policy. One set maintained that the  
Labor Movement was essentially polit-  
ical: it concluded from this postulate  
that the political manifestation had to be  
the dominant, and not the economic,  
important 'tho' the economic was. The  
other set maintained that the Labor  
Movement was essentially economic:  
it concluded from its postulate that,  
however essential the political mani-  
festation, it was to be the subservient,  
the economic manifestation the dominant  
one.

On the one side, it was shown with  
proofs cumulative that the very nature  
of the subject matter of the economic  
organization exposed this to the blunders  
of the Middle Class; and that the sick  
and death benefit features, that naturally  
sprang up in the economic organization,  
only tended to render more pronounced the  
likeness in appearance and conduct be-  
tween the Trades Union and the small  
property holder. Finally, the case on this  
side was summed up with the Marxian  
psychologic principle of looking only to  
those who have "nothing to lose but their  
chains." In view of all this and more to  
this effect, those who maintained the  
first principle—never oblivious of the  
social architectural theory that the  
Trades Organization has to be the basis  
of the Socialist Republic—held that the  
safety of the Labor Movement lay in the  
domination of its economic by its po-  
litical manifestation.

On the other side, it was contended  
that the evils, and even the dangers,  
arising from the economic organization  
should and could be prevented by Social-  
ist activity within these bodies. The  
blunders and corrupt manoeuvres that  
manifested themselves in them should  
and could be counteracted, checked and  
ultimately removed by Socialist effort  
from within. This policy came to be  
known as "Boring from Within." Those  
who sided with it—adhering equally to  
the social architectural theory that the  
Trades Organization has to be the basis  
of the Socialist Republic—held that the  
safety of the Labor Movement lay in the  
subserviency of the political to its  
economic manifestation.

This is but a rough and sharp outline  
of the issue. It was called the issue  
of the Trades Union policy of the  
Socialist Labor Party. Long did the conflict  
rage within the Party. The former policy  
gained the ascendancy and held it, and it  
has continued to this day the policy of the  
S. L. P. Thereon the split occurred.  
Of course, ruptures always are the op-  
portunity of designing men, it is their  
chance. So in this instance. An "intel-  
lectual" cannibal flocked to the seceding  
side. Obscene political schemes drew it  
in their vortex, and the issue was  
submerged. More than once in these  
columns was the warning uttered  
not to confound the stream with the  
scum on its surface, and thus lose sight  
of the real issue. Yet, momentarily  
submerged tho' it was, it has re-  
appeared, and now in the camp of the  
seceders, themselves—the Social Demo-  
cratic, or "Socialist" party. Its present  
manifestation is the "Union Labor  
Party" issue. Like murder, the issue  
would not down.

Freed from all confusing accessories,  
the central kernel of the "Socialist"  
or "Social Democratic" party policy is  
the policy above described of the seceders  
from the Socialist Labor Party. How  
true this is, is made manifest by the  
"Socialist" or "Social Democratic"  
party attitude in the A. F. of L. con-  
vention; its joy at the "big vote polled  
for Socialism" at the convention; its re-  
liance upon the Wilsons and other such  
supporters there; its loyalty to Mitchell;  
its opposition to all denunciation of what  
the Socialist Labor Party terms "fakirs"  
crimes and corruption; finally, its off-  
assured principles—"nomination  
only Union men on its tickets." This is  
"boring from within." Up to that  
period both wings of the party are  
agreed. Beyond that lies the principle,  
alone logical from such premises, that  
the economic must dominate the po-  
litical manifestation of the Labor Move-  
ment. There the two wings part com-  
pletely. The one, with praiseworthy  
logic, consequently with integrity, says:  
"Our boring from within means that  
our ideal must be the going up of our  
party into the economic movement the  
moment we have bored to the point."

The other with suspicious logic, says:  
"Our boring from within means that  
our ideal must be the going up of the  
economic movement into our party the  
moment we have bored to the point."

In other words, the latter abandons its  
fundamental principles; the former  
strictly adheres thereto; the latter strips  
itself of all "raison d'etre," the former  
attempts its justification to exist.

Whatever the convictions of the So-  
cialist Labor Party, concerning the  
proper Trades Union policy for the So-  
cialist Movement to pursue, the Party  
recognizes in the policy it rejects one  
that must naturally attract honest, tho'  
untutored, adherents. The Party re-  
cognizes that the issue of the two policies  
is one bound to rise and re-rise, and keep  
the Socialist Movement divided until the  
issue is settled to the comprehension  
of those vast and honest masses, who  
need "personal experience." No dodge  
will stand. Consequently, the Party,  
tho' unflinchingly pursuing the policy it  
holds right, makes, as all intelligent men  
must, ample allowance for the fallibil-  
ity of the human mind. Should experi-  
ence prove it wrong, then, not with the  
furred flag and muffled drum of the  
whipped, but with the colors flying and  
the drums rolling of those who honestly  
and firmly helped solve a problem, it

would march joyfully over into the camp  
that was right, and join with them in an  
irresistible onslaught upon capitalism.

With no hobby to ride, but Truth as  
the sole means, and the emancipation of  
the Working Class as the sole aim, the  
Socialist Labor Party bails with joy the  
reappearance of the tactical principle  
that it combats—now striving for the  
upper hand in the "Socialist" or "Social  
Democratic" party camp under the  
name of the "Union Labor Party Issue"  
—hopeful that the principle will this  
turn evolve virility enough to resist being  
re-submerged by dodging schemers.

That Tafe Vale decision touches the En-  
glish trades unions in a vital spot. It makes  
their treasury liable for damages and in  
this way imperils the existence of their  
sick and death benefit funds. These funds  
have been a great source of strength to the  
English trade unions, as they have at-  
tracted and kept membership. With these  
funds exposed to the danger of legal assault  
it stands to reason that the very existence  
of the organizations themselves is threat-  
ened; hence the importance of the decision  
to both capitalists and trades unionists.

John D. Rockefeller's donations to edu-  
cational institutions precede his raise in the  
price of oil with such regularity that the  
announcement of one may be taken for a  
preliminary to the other. Though the game  
is worked with such precision the "dear  
public" is regularly taken in by the philan-  
thropic oil monopolist.

Not more than a year or so ago the news-  
papers of this country were filled with col-  
umns of matter, calling attention to the  
manner in which American corporations  
were outbidding foreign ones and securing  
innumerable contracts to build railroads,  
bridges, locomotives, etc., etc. During the  
period roughly mentioned, the foreign cor-  
porations have made extensive changes.  
Consolidations have taken place among  
them, new technical equipments have  
been introduced, and American ways  
and means generally studied, with the  
result that a change has taken place  
and American capitalism is no longer  
able to walk away with all the prizes.  
Only the other day, a Canadian order for  
twenty locomotives was secured by a Glas-  
gow corporation in competition with Amer-  
icans. The designs provide that the loco-  
motives be built on American lines, too.  
Thus we have the beginning of the reaction  
against American capitalism that will re-  
sult in that capitalism perfecting all its  
forms to an ever greater degree: a per-  
fection that can only result in a still more  
intensified form of exploitation for the  
American working class than that at pre-  
sent in existence.

The farmers in three counties of Nebraska  
have issued a call for a State meeting to  
discuss combination of all the farmers' co-  
operative societies in the State. This move  
is made necessary by the competition of  
powerful capitalist interests in the line of  
elevators. The move is a significant one.  
It shows that the farmer cannot escape the  
most powerful tendency of the age, viz.,  
concentration; and that agriculture, as well  
as manufacture, must fall behind the band  
and move along with the procession. Your  
isolated and provincial farmer is fast be-  
coming a thing of the past, as is his hide-  
bound conservatism. The day will surely  
come when the capitalist revolution in agri-  
culture will wipe it out entirely.

The announcement that sealskins are  
commanding big prices in London, is not apt  
to create consternation in the mind of the  
laborer who is wondering where he is going  
to get the price of his next pair of overalls  
from.

The discrepancy in wage figures given by  
the miners and the mine operators is an  
old story. The capitalist class may be  
railed on to prove the old saying that  
"figures never lie until liars get hold of  
them." They're old hands at the game as  
the analysis of census figures has repeatedly  
shown.

The United States Steel Corporation (the  
Steel Trust) has bought another plant at  
Breaker Island, N. Y. It is also said to be  
after other powerful independent compa-  
nies. Evidently the trust wants the field  
to itself when the crisis comes. It will  
then need all the business going.

The threatened strike of the mail wagon  
drivers is a concrete instance of "State  
Socialism," that is, government ownership  
in the interest of the capitalist class. True  
Socialism, in the interests of the workers,  
will have none of that.

The Medico-Legal Society had a meeting  
the other night at which two lectures were  
read by title. If many a capitalist "work  
on economics" were read in the same man-  
ner the tired brain of society would be  
saved the burden of much mental rubbish.

It must be highly gratifying to the Peace  
Societies to read the Secretary of the Navy's  
recommendation that Congress authorize the  
building of ships that will take their place  
in line of battle against the most powerful  
ships in any foreign navy. It shows the  
progress of peace ideas.

The Salvation Army is panhandling as of  
old. Its aim is to keep the capitalist pot  
boiling and to perpetuate the system which  
keeps the capitalists' dinner plate more than  
full.

There are natural differences in human  
beings—in their physical strength, intel-  
lectual capacity and moral character,







